

Announcement of Fellowships 1962-1963

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 14, the fellowships offered by the Center through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation were decided as follows:

To **Michael F. Willet**, for research in Egyptology. In view of his outstanding service to the Center and his achievement in his field, Mr. Willet's Fellowship has been renewed for the coming season. In addition to continuing his Egyptian textual studies, Mr. Willet has accepted, during the past two seasons, the role of Mr. John L. Foster, visiting professor in Egyptology, in connection with which he has been designated as a "senior advisor." Mr. Willet will continue as Director of the Center in Cairo.

To **Donald Fredgrave Little**, for work in Islamic history. Mr. Little has completed the preliminary work for his doctorate at the University of Southern California and will study sources available in manuscript in Cairo on Muslim-Islamic relations, in preparation for a doctor's dissertation.

**AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED**

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Boston 15, Massachusetts

**NEWSLETTER NUMBER FORTY-FIVE**

April, 1962

Letter from Egypt

Mr. Little, Egyptological Fellow and Director of the Center in Cairo, is at present writing his dissertation, a work of some 100 pages, on the "Islamic Revolution in the Sudan," and expects to return to the United States in the near future. He will visit the United States briefly during the summer, before returning to Egypt for further research in 1963-1964.

Cairo, December 20th

New Books

A few more of the interesting reports were printed in the local press about the importance of the Department of Antiquities at Tell Basta, near





Awards of Fellowships: 1962-1963

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 16, the Fellowships offered by the Center through the generosity of the Bollingen Foundation were awarded as follows:

To Nicholas B. Millet, for research in Egyptology. In view of his outstanding services to the Center and his achievements in his field, Mr. Millet's Fellowship has been renewed for the coming season. In addition to continuing his Egyptological studies, Mr. Millet has assisted, during the past two seasons, in the work of the Yale-Pennsylvania excavations in Nubia, in connection with which he has been described as a "born excavator." Mr. Millet will continue as Director of the Center in Cairo.

To Donald Presgrave Little, for work in Islamic history. Mr. Little has completed the preliminary work for his doctorate at the University of Southern California and will study sources available in manuscript in Cairo on Mamluk-Mongol relationships, in preparation for a doctor's dissertation on that subject. Mr. Little has a good command of colloquial and classical Arabic and has been described by a sponsor as marked for a brilliant future in Near Eastern Studies.

To Dawson Kiang, for research in the Hellenistic Sculpture of Egypt. Mr. Kiang is preparing a doctor's dissertation on stylistic aspects of the Hellenistic sculpture that has been consistently identified with "Alexandrian" art. This sculpture is without conspicuous Egyptian influence and, as such, is excluded from the Corpus of Late Egyptian Sculpture fathered by Bernard V. Bothmer. Mr. Kiang has traveled extensively in Europe collecting material for his thesis and will supplement and complement it by studying and photographing Egyptian monuments. This is the first time that the Center has had a candidate wishing to work in the Late Classical field, which presents a fertile field for investigation.

Letters from Egypt

Mr. Millet, Egyptological Fellow and Director of the Center in Cairo, is at present writing just finishing a tour of duty with the Yale-Pennsylvania Expedition in the Sudan, and members may look forward to an account of his activities there. He will visit the United States briefly during the summer, before returning to Egypt for further research in 1962-1963.

Cairo, December 20th

Dear Members:

A few weeks ago some interesting reports were printed in the local press about the excavations of the Department of Antiquities at Tell Basta, near



Zagazig in the Delta, the site of the famous ancient city of Bubastis. As I noted in the last Newsletter, the government of the province of Sharqiyeh, anxious to extend cultivation and construction around several of their larger towns, has requested the Department of Antiquities to make an examination in depth of several of the antiquities reserves. These are areas which the Department has placed under guard because of visible traces of ancient remains which must be saved for future excavation. Funds are chronically lacking for the large amount of such work that is to be done, but in the present case the governor of the province donated a generous sum for the carrying out of the work. Dr. Shafiq Farid, chief inspector of antiquities for the province, accordingly began work with a large staff of workmen over the area immediately to the northeast of the great temple of Bubastis, excavated by Edouard Naville in 1887. The news reports were sufficiently intriguing for the Jacquets and myself to make a trip to the site to look at the work.

We arrived at Bubastis early in the afternoon to find the usually deserted temple site a hive of activity. The low mounds just east of the field of tumbled stones - which is all that remains of the great temple so admired by Herodotus - were swarming with men and boys clearing away earth and debris from the margins of a sprawling brick building of considerable size. At first glance the structure looked more like a palace than anything else, consisting of an asymmetrical aggregation of courts and columned rooms. Dr. Shafiq, the excavator, took us to see his prize find so far, a magnificent lintel slab of Amenemhet III, representing the king in the dress characteristic of the Sed festival. Executed in fine low relief on a slab of limestone earlier used as a threshold, this piece resembles in both style and subject matter the lintels of Senwosret III from the Middle Kingdom temple at Medamud, now preserved in the central atrium of the Museum in Cairo.

In Dr. Shafiq's opinion, the building is a temple, presumably the Middle Kingdom predecessor of the great stone building of New Kingdom times and later. The strange layout of the separate parts of the structure give it a palace-like appearance, as I have just said, but the plan on the whole is actually very strongly reminiscent of that of the Twelfth Dynasty temple at Medamud from which came the Cairo relief of Senwosret. Readers of the Newsletter who have visited Egypt and walked through the great temples of Karnak, Luxor, and Abydos, and the beautifully-preserved Ptolemaic shrines such as those at Edfu and Dendera, have become accustomed to a particular, rather standard arrangement of pylons, courts, halls, and sanctuary, each following the other in an unvarying pattern. So little is known of the temples of earlier periods that even Egyptologists fall into the habit of thinking of this as the normal plan of an Egyptian temple. However, the few temples of the Old and Middle Kingdoms which have survived show a considerable variety in their layout, and the new temple fits into what we know from Medamud. One enters the building from the north through a small crude-brick pylon leading directly into a rather long hall with six columns arranged in three pairs. Only the limestone bases remain to show the location of the columns, and the walls are preserved to a mere meter or so. Beyond this, as at Medamud, is a court



with porticoes, in this case covering the north and south ends only. From the sides of both these rooms open smaller chambers with two or four columns, which give the impression of being dependencies of some sort. The location of the sanctuary is not obvious, but by analogy with the Medamud temple the first hall may have contained a shrine for the boat or sacred image, which would then have been set between the columns. Since the southern end of the complex has yet to be cleared, the excavators may find farther back a more clearly identifiable holy of holies, more in the tradition of later temples. By and large, the new building could not be less like the classical temple of Empire times.

To the east of the new temple Dr. Shafiq has uncovered another building of the same period in crude brick. This was a sort of cemetery complex, consisting of a square enclosure cut up by longitudinal and cross walls so as to provide some twenty small rectangular burial cells, each about ten or twelve feet in length. So little of the outer walls is preserved that it is difficult to say what the external appearance may originally have been, but the walls do not seem to have risen very high above the ancient ground level, and the whole structure was sunk several feet into the earth. Each of the burial chambers once contained a single sarcophagus of stone or wood, all of which have disappeared, along with their contents and the funerary equipment presumably buried with their owners. Some of the most centrally located units were lined with slabs of fine limestone, and these still bear traces of painted decoration and inscriptions of the kind we are familiar with on the sides of coffins of the Middle Kingdom. The whole complex, laid out at one time for use during several successive generations, shows how the provincial magnates of Bubastis in the Twelfth Dynasty solved the problem posed by the complete absence of convenient desert land which could be used for cemetery purposes. In the flat and waterlogged Delta the building of an eternal home for the dead always presented something of a puzzle, and the normal solution in later times (the only period of which we know much concerning the Delta) was for the graves of important people to be made within the temple enclosure of the city, since the temple already occupied slightly higher land. This custom was followed even at Memphis during the Late Period. Here in Bubastis the people of Middle Kingdom times erected a separate building on a convenient rise right beside the temple area. All in all, Dr. Shafiq's work has been interesting and most revealing, not least because it shows that in certain spots one may still hope to reach the early levels of habitation in the Delta.

The week after the Bubastis trip I was able to visit the excavations of the Czechoslovak Institute at Abusir. Here Dr. Zaba and a large staff were just closing up work after several weeks spent in clearing the surroundings of the tomb of Ptah-shepses, a mastaba of the Fifth Dynasty excavated for the first time during the nineteenth century and subsequently restored into something like its original condition. The excavations of the Czechs, carried out in a very thorough and punctilious manner, have brought to light new dependencies of the tomb - notably a new side-entrance flanked by two fine lotus-bundle columns - and have also produced hundreds of fragments of relief, which will



make possible the reconstruction of several new scenes of great interest.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Millet

We are most grateful for the following letter from Helen Jacquet, a former holder of the Egyptological Fellowship of the Center, whose communications have afforded much of interest to readers of the Newsletters. It is to be hoped that we may have a further report from her on the activities at Tyre, in which she and her husband will participate during the coming summer.

Cairo, November 23, 1961

Dear Members:

After reading Dr. William Ward's letter from Beyrouth outlining current archaeological activities in the Lebanon (Newsletter No. 42, July, 1961), I thought that members with appetites whetted by his descriptions might be interested in having a more detailed account of the work now being carried on at Tyre. As it happens, my husband was invited last summer by the Emir Maurice Chehab, Director of the Lebanese Department of Antiquities, to spend six weeks at that site in order to make a preliminary survey and report on the work of excavation which has been going on there for some years under the supervision of the Emir Chehab himself and his architect-topographer Mr. Simpson. We shall return there for a longer season this coming summer to continue the work of coordination of existing data and interpretation of the finds.

As every one knows, Tyre stood originally on an island or, to be more exact, on two islands, which were early linked together by the filling in of the narrow inlet between them. The resulting larger island became attached to the mainland during the siege of Alexander the Great in 332, when that ingenious general constructed a dyke from the shore out to the island in order the better to implement his attack. After the taking of the city, this dyke remained, and in the course of time the sands gathering about it formed a considerable peninsula, which continues to grow even to this day. The modern city is built on the ruins of the ancient one and only very recently has it begun to stretch out beyond the medieval city walls. This of course complicates excavation, as in order to find the center of the old city one would have to uproot the modern one, a very impractical affair. The Department of Antiquities therefore very wisely started operations on the outskirts of the city, which are not yet built up. A large area along the southern shore of the original island, in proximity to the modern cemeteries (Christian and Moslem, the population of the city being about evenly divided between the two religions; the Moslems are of the Shi'ite sect) was expropriated, and work begun.

It should be stated immediately that unfortunately Tyre is not a nicely stratified site where one can peel off one layer after another of culture



debris like skins off an onion, as is frequently the case in tells where construction was primarily of unbaked brick. Here houses were made of stone, and every reconstruction entailed destroying previous buildings and reusing the already available stones for the new constructions. As the city was pillaged, razed and then rebuilt a considerable number of times, always it seems with the same materials, you can imagine what a topsy-turvy aspect the site presents.

The most striking monument so far uncovered is an imposing construction for which prudence has temporarily imposed the innocuous appellation: "The Rectangular Building". As its name implies, this structure is rectangular in form with five tiers of steps on each side arranged as in an arena or theatre for the accommodation of spectators. The floor of the building, probably of beaten earth, has entirely disappeared, no trace of it having been found in excavations carried down below the foundations. The central part of the "arena" thus formed was occupied by a second rectangular structure of which only the lowest courses of the foundations remain. This was presumably some sort of platform and the whole building must have served either for public meetings or for athletic or other exhibitions. Surrounding this building on three sides (the fourth side is not yet entirely disengaged), but at a somewhat lower level, there exist two rows of rectangular cisterns originally vaulted over in stone, lined with excellent cement, and linked with one another by a complicated system of arched passages and pipes whose exact manner of functioning has not yet been determined, as their excavation is still to be completed. The whole area of the cisterns was probably covered over by a sort of esplanade with openings in its floor by which access could be gained to the cisterns, but nothing of this now remains. Parallel with the Rectangular Building, but at some distance from it, runs a long arcaded street leading apparently across the whole site and down to the sea. The columns of the arcade, now fallen, are of green cipolin marble and the pavement of the street was originally in black and white mosaic, later replaced by a marble pavement in squares and triangles. To the north of this street was a residential section with remains of many villas whose mosaic floors are still to be seen. On the south were other large public buildings, including baths which have not yet been entirely excavated.

The whole ensemble as it now stands is rather late in date - probably from the 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Earlier remains certainly exist beneath, but nothing going back as far as Phoenician times has so far been found in this area. However, fragments of two Egyptian stelae were discovered in the debris, one dating to the reign of Seti I and the other probably to that of Ramses II. It is to be surmised that this particular section of the city was a comparatively recent development. As a matter of fact there is a good possibility that the very earliest remains of the site are not to be found on the peninsula at all but in a high mound which rises on the seashore somewhat to the south and which is known as Palaetyr. This still awaits excavation.

Plans for re-erection of the columns of the "Stoa" or arcaded street will have to be postponed until further excavation has shown what lies beneath the present structures and has clarified the relationships between the Rectangular Building, the cisterns, the "stoa" and other buildings around and beneath them, parts of



which have been reused in the Rectangular Building itself. Very much indeed still remains to be done.

Our sojourn at Tyre was as pleasant as one could desire. The Emir Chehab gave us all the necessary facilities and put at our disposal a comfortably equipped house, from whose windows one has a magnificent view over the whole site, the coast southwards and the sea. A delightful garden and a private swimming pool made life seem absolutely luxurious, especially after a hot morning on "the dig". As you can see, this was no hardship campaign in the desert but rather "archaeology de luxe"!

With all best regards,

Helen Jacquet

#### The Tomb of a Nineteenth Dynasty Queen

Members will remember with great interest the report of Elizabeth Thomas on her investigations in the Theban royal necropolises, which appeared in Newsletter No. 41, March 1961. Miss Thomas now offers us a valuable footnote to her report, in correction of the tentative identification proposed for Queens' Valley 58.

"I have discovered in the Hay manuscripts in the British Museum (Add. Ms. 29820, 141 vs.) a tomb in the Queens' Valley, now unnumbered and presumably inaccessible, which corresponds to Lepsius 7 (Hay 3-East = Lepsius 7 = Wilkinson 8 = Thomas QV-A). Hay gives a definite location for it and a carefully drawn plan that includes most dimensions. From his manuscript it has thus been possible to reconstruct rather accurately and to scale the plan that accompanies this note. The location is perhaps that of the small unnumbered square, or certainly its near vicinity, on the 1:100 Survey Map a few meters west of the tomb of Nefertari (QV 66), with which it is similar in design, size, and probably orientation, though Hay failed to indicate the last. Present indications suggest as owner Nefertari's predecessor, Mwt-Twy or Twi'. Hay thought it 'much in the plan' of the Kings' Valley tombs and praised the style of the two remaining fragments in 'highest relief'. He found most of the plaster, however, and with it the decoration, destroyed by fire, the pillars 'broken away'.

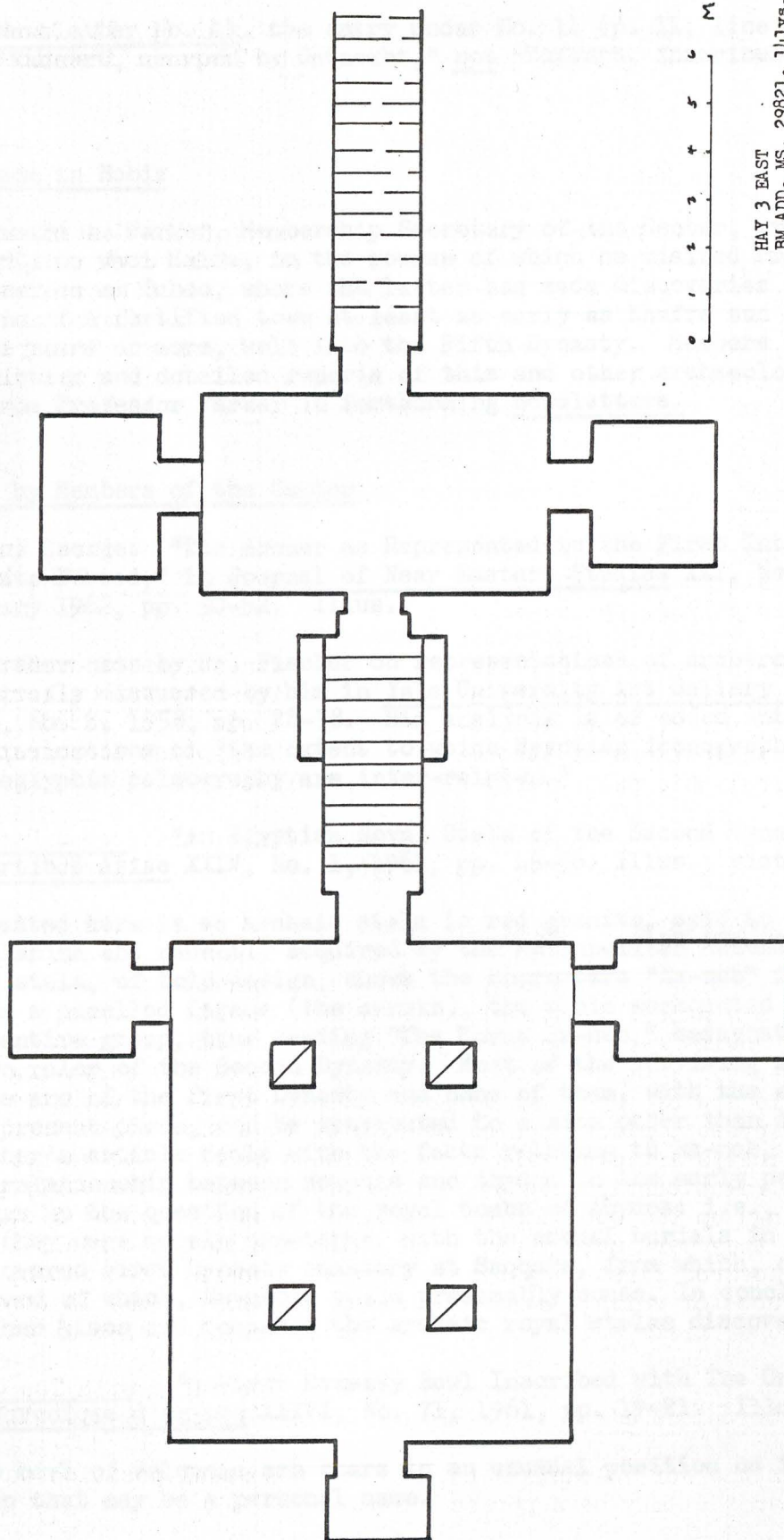
"Clearing this tomb might yield sarcophagus or other fragments with an intact cartouche, for Hay's failure to add wall heights to his section dimensions was probably due to some fill, especially likely in the sarcophagus room, if (as the plan suggests) a 'crypt' similar to that of 66 was included.

"Over all, this tomb adds support to my feeling that much remains to be learned from the Queens' Valley."

Elizabeth Thomas

A Correction: In Miss Thomas' listing of tombs in the Kings' Valley at Thebes,





HAY 3 EAST  
BM ADD. MS. 29821, 1111vs.  
1:100



as given in Newsletter No. 41, the entry under No. 14 (p. 11, line 1) should read "Tausert, usurped by Setnekht," not "Tausert, inscribed by Setnekht."

### The Old Kingdom in Nubia

Professor Richard A. Parker, Membership Secretary of the Center, writes from Luxor of a trip to Wadi Halfa, in the course of which he visited Professor Emery's excavation at Buhen, where the latter has made discoveries that reveal the occupation of a fortified town at least as early as Khafre and continuing for a hundred years or more, well into the Fifth Dynasty. Members may look forward to further and detailed reports of this and other archaeological activities from Professor Parker in forthcoming Newsletters.

### Publications by Members of the Center

Fischer, Henry George. "The Archer as Represented in the First Intermediate Period," in Journal of Near Eastern Studies XXI, No. 1, January 1962, pp. 50-52. Illus.

A further note by Dr. Fischer on representations of archers, previously discussed by him in Yale University Art Gallery Bulletin XXIV, No. 2, 1958, pp. 28-38. His analysis is of added interest for its indications of "the extent to which Egyptian iconography and hieroglyphic paleography are inter-related."

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"An Egyptian Royal Stela of the Second Dynasty," in Artibus Asiae XXIV, No. 1, 1961, pp. 45-56. Illus., plates.

Presented here is an archaic stela in red granite, said to come from Mit Rahina and recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This stela, of bold design, shows the characters "Ra-neb" in a frame above a panelled façade (the serekh), the whole surmounted by a falcon. The entire group, thus reading "The Horus Ra-neb," designates a little known ruler of the Second Dynasty. Most of the surviving stelae of this style are of the First Dynasty and none of them, with the exception of the present piece, can be attributed to a site other than Abydos. Dr. Fischer's article deals with the facts relating to Ra-neb, discusses the relationship between Memphis and Abydos in the early period, and brings up the question of the royal tombs of Abydos: i.e., whether or not they were merely cenotaphs, with the actual burials in the recently discovered First Dynasty cemetery at Saqqara, from which, or the neighborhood of which, Ra-neb's stela presumably comes. In conclusion Dr. Fischer lists and compares the archaic royal stelae discovered to date.

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"A First Dynasty Bowl Inscribed with The Group Ht," in Chronique d'Egypte XXXVI, No. 71, 1961, pp. 19-21. Illus.

This bowl of volcanic ash bears in an unusual position on its base a group that may be a personal name.



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"The Nubian Mercenaries of Gebelein during the First Intermediate Period," in Kush IX, 1961, pp. 44-80. Illus., plates.

The stela Berlin 24032, with a biographical inscription concluding with a mention of the Nubian mercenaries attached to the owner's native city, near the modern Gebelein, serves as a point of departure for a paper dealing not only with the mercenaries, but touching on such subjects as the rights of women to the ownership and transmission of property and the possible extent of polygamous marriages in the early periods of Egyptian history. Known stelae from the Gebelein area which name and portray Nubians, are listed and discussed, and a long and valuable section on Nubian costume occupies much of the text of the article. The paper concludes with a summary of the facts concerning the Nubian colonies and the part the mercenaries may have played in Thebes' struggle for domination, followed by a brief excursus on the paleography of the Gebelein region.

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"A Provincial Statue of the Egyptian Sixth Dynasty," in American Journal of Archaeology 66, 1961, pp. 65-69. Plates.

The quartzite statue of a Count and Overseer of Priests, 'Idi', recently acquired as a gift by the Museum of Art and Archaeology of the University of Missouri, is the subject of an article that offers an excellent brief description of the sculptural style of the Sixth Dynasty. An analysis of the inscriptions suggests that 'Idi' may be identified with a contemporary vizier of the same name, who was probably buried at Abydos, and that the present sculpture, the provenance of which is unknown, may well come from that site.

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"A Supplement to Janssen's List of Dog's Names," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 47, 1961, pp. 152-153.

This note adds a number of names, mostly of the Old Kingdom and from unpublished sources, to the extensive publication of Jozef M. A. Janssen in the Junker Festschrift (MDAIK 16; 176-182), and offers a few corrections to Dr. Janssen's list.

Hayes, William Christopher. "The Middle Kingdom in Egypt...from the Rise of the Heracleopolitans to the Death of Amenemmes III" and "Egypt: from the Death of Amenemmes III to Seqenenre II," from The Cambridge Ancient History (Revised Edition), Cambridge University Press, 1961.

It is of great benefit to students and scholars that they are not obliged to await the process of revision before obtaining the new edition of Volumes I and II of The Cambridge Ancient History but can obtain in advance, at a modest price, separate chapters as they come from the press. Two sections on Egyptian history are now available, both written by officers of the Center. In the chapters indicated above, Dr. Hayes gives a brilliant and eminently readable summary of



the history of the Middle Kingdom and the following troubled time known as the Second Intermediate Period. Contained as they are in a total of somewhat over one hundred pages and covering not only political and economic history but also art, literature, and religion, these chapters with their comprehensive notes provide a clear outline of what is at present known of Egyptian civilization from around 2160 to 1567 B.C. (For the Old Kingdom, see below, under Smith, William Stevenson.)

Smith, William Stevenson. "The Old Kingdom in Egypt", from The Cambridge Ancient History (Revised edition), Cambridge University Press, 1961.

The lack of historical inscriptions and the disappearance of documents written on papyri make the reconstruction of the history of the early Old Kingdom a difficult matter. Even the names of certain kings and their places in the chronological sequence are frequently problematical, as is the length of reign to be ascribed to many of the ancient rulers. With the Fifth Dynasty things become somewhat clearer, though written records of political history are still largely wanting. Much of the accomplishment of the first great period of Egyptian civilization must be deduced from the monuments of art and architecture that have survived to our time. In the interpretation of these, Dr. Smith is one of the great modern authorities, and it is from such physical remains, as well as from the scanty written evidence, that he has produced his excellent account of the foundations on which rose the remarkable edifice of Egyptian accomplishment. It is to be regretted that this chapter, which contains much fresh material, had to be compressed into such a confined space (a mere 72 pages, including notes).

Smith College Museum of Art. An Exhibition of Greek and Roman Antique Coins Accompanied by Some Renaissance Illustrated Books, Northampton, Massachusetts, 1962, 36 pp. illus., plates.

This attractive catalogue of 109 coins belonging to Smith College and members of its faculty contains a brief notice on "Greek and Roman Numismatic Art," by Cornelius C. Vermeule III, followed by "Some Comments on Roman Republican Coins," by Reziya Ahmad. Dr. Vermeule remarks, "In the Roman as well as the Greek world, the artistic message of the coin was not made a slave to machinery. The relief is high, too high for the coins to be stacked (or used in automatic devices), and the design is often irregular. This gives the feeling that the ancients regarded each coin as an individual experience, as a work of beauty rather than a statistic of the mint, or a mere monetary convenience."

Terrace, Edward L. B. "A Fragmentary Triad of King Mycerinus," in Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin LIX, no. 316, Boston, 1961, pp. 40-49. illus., plates.

Mr. Terrace here describes a sculpture of great beauty brought to Boston in 1908, but until recently not shown in the Museum of Fine Arts on account of its fragmentary state. It has now been decided that it is well worth exhibition -- a fact amply demonstrated by the excellent



photographs accompanying Mr. Terrace's article. The writer gives a brief account of the development of Old Kingdom sculpture from the reign of Sneferu to that of Mycerinus, showing its gradual evolution into two schools, as first suggested by Dr. Reisner, the earlier of great reserve and dignity, which eliminated all unnecessary details, the second, later school of greater freedom and closer fidelity to natural form, but nevertheless retaining the monumental majesty of the earlier sculptures. It is to this second school that the fragmentary triad belongs.

Thomas, Elizabeth. "The Plan of Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings," in The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 47, 1961, p. 24. Plan.

The plan of the tomb ascribed to Tiye, for which there exists no other easily accessible plan, is here published by Miss Thomas as a prelude to three articles to appear in the Journal at a later date. It will be remembered that Miss Thomas conducted her investigations of the royal necropolises at Thebes under the auspices of the Center.

Vermeule, Cornelius C., III. "Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Sculpture in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," in The Classical Journal 57, no. 4, January 1962, pp. 145-159. Illus.

In this third of a series of articles on accessions to the Department of Classical Art in the Museum of Fine Arts, Dr. Vermeule presents a highly diversified group of objects, including weapons, architectural fragments, bronzes, and sculptured heads. Among them, are a bronze lamp with sleeping greyhounds in relief and a bronze bust of Sarapis, both from Roman Alexandria. A fine marble head of Septimius Severus in the aspect of Sarapis is of interest to those concerned with cults emanating from Egypt. Dr. Vermeule is not content with listing and describing the objects he writes of, but comments on them in a fresh and stimulating manner.

(For another contribution by Dr. Vermeule, see above, under Smith College Museum of Art.)

#### Frederick Foster: In Memoriam

The Center has experienced a grave loss in the death, on March 28 at the age of eighty-two, of Frederick Foster, a charter member who has served long and faithfully as Trustee, Vice-President, and member of the Executive Committee. His colleagues on that Committee will sorely miss his liberal and sound advice on legal and other matters, for he brought to council not only understanding of the problems of Egyptian archaeology but an extraordinary youthfulness of approach. Those who have been associated with him mourn him as a guide and as a friend.